

DescriptionBALE WAGON HAVING IMPROVED ROLLING RACK TINES5 Technical Field

 The present invention relates to bale wagons, and more particularly to the improved design of rolling rack tines for the wagons.

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Background of the Prior Art

 In the past, considerable effort has been devoted to the development of bale wagons. Note for example, U.S. Patents 418,091; 2,848,127; 3,065,866; 3,430,783; 15 3,436,903; 3,620,384; 3,662,900; 3,974,926; 4,095,701; 4,119,218; 5,501,562; 5,547,334; and 6,247,885. However, little attention has been devoted to improving the characteristics of the unloaded stacks of bales themselves. Consequently, the stackability of baled crops, depends less 20 upon the nature of the baling machinery than upon the inherent nature of the baled crop, i.e. its weight, shape, density, moisture content, etc. For example, tightly gathered, highly dense bales will stack more uniformly than loosely gathered softer bales. Also, even the tightly 25 gathered bales have irregularities which cause inconsistent spacing between individual bales, and in turn leads to

individual bales toppling from the stack. Variations in
baler settings, feeding speeds, and other factors involving
baler mechanisms also limit the height at which the bales
can be stacked without falling over. Even the topography of
5 the ground on which the bales are stacked can be
detrimental to stackability.

Presently, more uniform, higher stacks and less
spillage from toppling is desired. An advancement that
would save money and time by enhancing the tidiness of the
10 stacked bales, regardless of the type of crop or
topography, but without modifying baler settings, would be
welcomed and would satisfy a longfelt need in the industry.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore a principal aspect of the present invention to provide an improved bale wagon which allows unloading higher stacks of bales with less spillage from
5 toppling.

It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide a new and improved method for stacking bales of crop, when unloading bale wagons.

Generally, bale wagons consist of a first table
10 to pick-up bales, and a second table for transferring the bales onto yet another table, called a load-carrying bed, which is also known as the "load rack", or "load bed", or "load table." Tiers of bales, typically 3 bales wide, can be formed on the transfer table (which is forward of the
15 load-carrying bed) and then the tiers can be successively loaded, as high as 7 to 9 bales high, onto the load-carrying bed. As each tier is loaded, the previously loaded tiers move rearwardly one bale width to provide space for the new tier. A "movable" (as by rolling or
20 sliding action) rack of tines, on the load-carrying bed, having a plurality of vertically extending tines or fingers which are *fixed* at their lower ends to a crossbar, extends transversely across the load-carrying bed and supports the rear end of the load. As the load accumulates and moves

rearwardly, the movement is biased against the force of a spring or hydraulic cylinder, or other mechanism. The tines move toward an inoperable position, at the rear end of the wagon, such as against a cam associated with the transfer table. When unloading, the load-carrying bed is tilted backwards 90° , the wagon pulls away, and the load of bales slides onto the ground. At the point of resting in the 90° tilt, and as the wagon pulls away, the entire weight of the tiers of bales falls onto the rolling rack tines (and onto additional reinforcements at the wagons rear-end, such as special "nonmovable" tines). After the bales are unloaded from the load-carrying bed, the tine rack retracts to its forward most position.

Previously, it was thought that the junction point, at which the rollable crossbar of the rolling rack intersects the bottom ends of the tine fingers, should be integrally fixed or casted together as by welding or otherwise. Thus, structural support is assured, against the entire weight and force of the bales, both when moving rearwardly and when tilting toward the 90° unloading position. It is of note that the angle, defined at that junction point between the tine fingers and the crossbar, will directly correlate to the angle at which the stacks of bales are unloaded, and the angle at which the stacks are

unloaded will dictate the angle of lean, of the unloaded stacks.

We have surprisingly discovered that a bale wagon, having rolling rack tines that pivot along the crossbar rather than being integrally fixed or casted to the crossbar, can be secure enough and strong enough to accommodate the maximum weight and force of the load, thereby allowing one to selectably stabilize various angles at which unloaded stacks of bales can lean.

In the present invention, the individual tines are pivotally connected to the crossbar so as to allow a stable point at an approximately 90° tine angle relative to the top surface of the load-carrying bed, and may be adjusted to rest at any of several positions, which positions reduce the tine angle by increments of about 1.5° to about 2° . This provides an effective variation of the lean angle to substantially improve the stacking of unloaded bales, without loss of structural support in the rolling rack as the load accumulates and the load-carrying bed tilts backward.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rear of
5 the bale wagon of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a partial left side elevational view
at the rear of the bale wagon load-carrying bed of the
present invention.

Figure 3 is a left side elevational view of the
10 load-carrying bed of a fully loaded bale wagon tilted back
at 90° for unloading.

Figure 4 is a left side elevational view of a
rolling rack tine displaced from a bracket on the crossbar
of the rolling rack.

15 Figure 5 is a rear elevational view of the
junction point where the bottom portion of a rolling rack
tine engages the crossbar of the rolling rack.

Figure 6 is a left side view of a fully extended
load-carrying bed prepared for unloading.

20 Figure 7 is a load of stacked bales after having
been unloaded from Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a side view of an unloaded stack of
bales from a bale wagon having its tines set at position A.

Figure 9 is a side view of several loads of fully
25 stacked bales having been stored end-to-end to form a
windrow.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The bale wagons of the present invention are equipped with pivotally adjustable tines. The adjustability may be achieved by either electronic
5 circuitry, hydraulic mechanism, or mechanically or other equivalent systems, but preferably for cost effectiveness and simplicity, the pivotal adjustment of the tines is effected by using brackets, braces, pins, hinges and/or other pivotally adjustable elements. The present invention
10 shall be described in terms of one such preferred embodiment.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, particularly Figure 1, the new and improved bale wagons partial rear end is generally designated 10. The bale
15 wagon 10 has a load-carrying bed (load bed) 12 as its floor which rest on chassis 40. Disposed transversely across the surface of the load bed 12 is a crossbar 18, and vertically extending therefrom are tine fingers 14. The crossbar 18 and tines 14 are collectively referred to as a rolling
20 rack. Stacked on the load bed 12, of the bale wagon 10 is a back tier 20(a) of bales of hay composed of layers which may be identified from bottom to top as 13(a), 13(b), 13(c), 13(d), and 13(e). Nonmovable tines 16 extend vertically from the rear end of the load bed 12, and serve

as a rear-end abutment for additional reinforcement against accumulating bales.

A partial view of the back tier of bales 20(a) is shown in Figure 2, where only layers 13(a), 13(b), and
5 13(c) are shown. Just forward of tier 20(a), but adjacent thereto, is a partial view of tier 20(b). Bale wagon 10 may accommodate as many as 9 or 10 tiers from front to back. It is most common to stack bales more than 3 rows tall on a bale wagon, as for example in Figure 1 where the
10 bales are stacked 5 rows high, but they can also be stacked higher as for example, 7 or 9 bales high, and even higher if desired. However, for purposes of illustration and without intent to limit the invention, Figures 2 through 9 merely show partial stacks, three rows high, i.e., 13(a),
15 13(b), and 13(c), and only a limited number of tiers.

Referring again specifically to Figure 2, the load bed 12 is shown pivotally mounted to chassis 40, at pivot 36 and hydraulic cylinder 38, which enables the load bed 12 to tilt backwards when actuated by hydraulic
20 cylinder 38.

Figure 3 illustrates the load bed 12, fully titled to 90°, after having pivoted along pivot 36 from the action of hydraulic cylinder 38 being fully extended from chassis 40. The load bed 12 finds itself completely

vertical, i.e. 90° , tilted and resting on fixed, nonmovable
tines 16, and the ground or support surface 34. As seen in
Figures 1, 2 and 3, fixed, nonmovable tines 16 extend
upwardly from the rear end of load bed 12, and together
5 with movable tines 14 serve to support the full weight of
the load of bales when load bed 12 is in the vertical
unloading position. However, adjustable tines 14 will
dictate the angle at which the bales are unloaded from the
bale wagon, and also the angle of lean 44, of the bales of
10 hay, as the bale wagon 10 pulls away from the load. Note
particularly, Figure 6 shows a stack of bales in load bed
12 when fully tilted, prior to unloading. Figures 7 and 8
show unloaded stacks at two different angles.

Figures 4 and 5 show the preferred embodiments
15 for enabling the adjustment of adjustable tine 14.
Adjustable tine 14 may be seen to have back surface 40
which faces the stack support surface or ground 34 when the
load bed 12 is in the 90° , tilted, unloading position.
Adjustable tine 14 also has, opposite to surface 40, a
20 surface 42, which surface 42 contacts the bale tier 20(a).
Bracket 45 is fixed on the crossbar 18 to receive
adjustable tine 14 in a substantially vertical position,
and is fixed to the sliding or rolling element 50, which is
movingly engaged within the load bed 12, so as to allow

front-to-rear biased movement of load bed 12, as the bales of hay accumulate. A series of openings 26, 28, 30 and 32 (Figure 4) are aligned in substantial vertical fashion at the base of tine 14 and extend from edge 46 (Figure 5) through the tine 14 to edge 47 (Figure 5). These openings are spaced to cooperate with openings 26(a), 28(a), 30(a), and holes 32(a) in bracket 45. A lean angle adjustment bolt 24 is used to secure the adjustable tine 14 along tilt angle 22, which tilt angle correlates to lean angle 44.

10 For example, when lean angle adjustment bolt 24 is secured in holes 26(a) and 26, the first lean angle A of preferably 89.5° may be effectuated. Optionally, bolt 24 may be secured through holes 28 and 28(a), which can provide a second alternative lean angle B, for unloading bales at a

15 different tilt angle 22, of preferably 87.5° . Similarly, holes 30 and 30(a) may receive bolt 24 so as to provide yet another lean angle C, at tilt angle 22, of preferably 86° , while holes 32 and 32(a) can provide a distinct lean angle D, at tilt angle 22, of preferably 84.5° . Note Figure 6

20 shows load bed 12 and adjustable tine 14 disposed at lean angle a tilt angle 22 of 84.5° which provides the maximum reduction from vertical of general lean angles 44 for unloading bales. Figure 7 illustrates stacks at greater lean than Figure 8 which provides the most upright lean A,

of the general lean 44, which inures from the tilt angle 22 of 89.5°.

Figure 9 shows the advantage of unloading stacks of bales end-to-end forming a windrow when all are leaning to the right except for the last stack at the right which is provided with an opposite lean so as to support the other stacks and to reinforce the stacks against falling over.

It will be understood that changes in the details, materials, steps, and arrangements of parts which have been described and illustrated to explain the nature of the invention will occur to and may be made by those skilled in the art upon a reading of this disclosure within the principles and scope of the invention. The foregoing description illustrates the preferred embodiment of the invention; however, concepts, as based upon the description, may be employed in other embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the following claims are intended to protect the invention broadly as well as in the specific form shown.